THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORder, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1853. No. 4.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gachle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 18, 1853. 95—

MASONIC.—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge. WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received, JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 83. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,*
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852:

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¼ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.

The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.

Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.

The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.

European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.

Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.

Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.
Agricultural Chemistry, by Jas. F. W. Johnson.
A Dictionary of Modern Gardening, by G. W. Johnson, edited by David Landreth.
Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.
The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.
The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.
The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper, by a Country Curate.
Horsemanship, founded on new principles, including the breaking and training of horses, by F. Baucher.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, by Jno. P. Norton.
A Muck Manuel for Farmers, by Sam'l L. Dana.
A Practical Treatise on the cultivation of the Grape-vine on open walls, by Clement Hoare.
A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
Youatt on the structure and the diseases of the horse.
Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
The Architecture of Country Houses, by A. J. Downing.
The Builders Guide, or complete system of Architecture, by A. Benjamin.
The American Architect, by John W. Ritch. First and second series.
Rawlett's Architecture, 2 vols., 4to. For sale by W. L. POMFROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

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Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

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September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Two STEADY good workmen, can find employment on application to T. R. FENTRESS,
No. 19, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.
Oct. 21, 1853. 97—
City papers copy.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AND IN STORE PRIME English and Pine Apple Cheese.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—TO CLOSE OUT a large lot of Blanket Over-Coats, will sell at cost.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Nov. 7, 1853. 102—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.

The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.

American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.

American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.

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Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.

Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,

Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,

Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,

Youatt on the Pig,

Hoare on the Grape Vine,

Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.

The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.

The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate,

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The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown,

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Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

Somebody has made up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture. Though calculated for the eastern States, many of the facts are of general application:

1. All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stode lime, oyster lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvements of lands must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in culture will be benefitted by the application of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of flesh, ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime or marl; if the land needs it, lime also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged by admixture with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land—that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conductive to increased production.

9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover, as well as the grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in full bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into a compost with clay. In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least 25 per cent.

14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making them produce more, and by improving the health of the neighborhoods.

15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime, and labor away.

16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabbling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth of food may be effected—that is, one fourth less food will answer, than when the stock may be exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broad cast over clover, will add 100 per cent to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all, of the organic substances.

20. Though preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of the crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the product grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressing and roll them up.

23. All stiff clays are benefitted by fall and winter ploughings, but should never be ploughed when wet.

If at such ploughing the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl, or ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in a fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c. may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or three times per week, have clean beds, be curried daily, and in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food morning and night.

26. Full complement of tools, and implements of husbandry are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only essential to agricultural success, but can be as properly used in farming as in any other occupation.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details as is that of the lawyer or physician, with a knowledge of the science of law or physic.

30. Wheat, rye, oats and barley, should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe-crop between them.

31. Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on the farm, but be pulled up or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual method of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and kept clean.

Squeezing Hands. A lady correspondent of the New York Home Journal exclaims, what an immense difference it makes who squeezes one's hand! A lady may twine her arm around your waist, press a kiss on your brow; or holding your hand in yours, toy with your fingers to your hearts content, but you are perfectly calm and collected, and experience no unusual sensation, either disagreeable or otherwise. Perchance a gentleman whom you dislike, or feel slightly acquainted with, ventures to press your hand, you snatch it quickly away, the indignant blood mounts to your forehead, and with flashing eyes, you wonder "how the impertinent fellow dare do such a thing."

Rather an antiquated specimen of humanity squeezes your hand, you feel mortified for yourself and mortified that a man of his years should make such a fool of himself that he should think you can really like such nonsense, and above all, that he believes it possible you can like him; you are vexed at what he has done, and determined that an opportunity shall never be offered of doing it again.

You place your hand confidently in that of an accepted, acknowledged lover, you are not excited or confused, you have ceased blushing continually in his presence, you experience a feeling of quiet happiness, a "little heaven upon earth sort of feeling," you are perfectly contented with everything in this terrestrial world, especially your lover and yourself; and yet with all it is a foolish feeling as you sit with his arms twined around you—that manly arm which is to support you through life; a soft, rosy, happy tint suffuses your face, as your hand is clasped in his; ah, it is a blissful, foolish feeling.

But let some one whom you like much, not an accepted lover, but one who may, perhaps be one, one of these days, gently enclose your arm in his own; what a strange, wild, joyful, painful feeling thrills through you; the hot blood leaps, dancing, tumbling through your veins, rushes to your finger ends! your heart goes bump bump! surely, you think, he must hear it throbbing! for the life of you, you cannot speak.

After letting your hand remain in his just long enough to show you are not offended, you gently withdraw it; but perchance it is taken back again; after a faint "don't do so," which is answered with a still closer pressure, with down cast eyes and blushing cheeks, you let the little hand, this first bright earnest of other things to come, thrilling and burning with this new estatic emotion, remain all trembling in its resting place.

"Provisions of the Constitution," said Mrs. Partington, with an earnest air and tone, "for my part I should be glad to see 'em. Heaven and all of us knows provisions is scarce enough and dear enough, and if they can turn the Constitution to so good a use I'm glad of it. Anything that will have a tenderness to cheapen the necessities of life"—and here she laid her finger on the cover of her box and looked earnestly at a cracked sugar bowl in the "buffet" in the corner, containing the onion seeds and the bone buttons and the scarlet beans and the pieces of twine long gathered from accumulative paper teabags—"I am agreeable to it, and if they can turn the Constitution and all the ships-of-war to carrying provisions, I am shore they will do more good than they do now a good many of 'em." She here ran down like an eight-day clock, and she smiled as Ike rushed in with his arms full of votes and his face full of fun and molasses candy, and asked her if he shouldn't give her a "tig whicket." *Boston Post.*

WAKE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A called meeting of the Wake County Agricultural Society was held in the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on the 22d inst., the President, Maj. Charles L. Hinton, being in the Chair, and I. Proctor acting as Secretary *pro tem.*

The chief object of the meeting as stated by the President, was to appoint some particular time, during each month, for the holding of the regular meetings of the Society in future; and to take steps preparatory to making arrangements for the holding of a County Fair next fall.

Mr. Lemay moved that hereafter the Society hold its regular meeting on the fourth Friday in each month, beginning with December, in the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; which was adopted.

Mr. Lemay moved that Dr. Tompkins be requested to prepare and deliver before the Society at its monthly meetings a lecture upon some agricultural subject selected by himself; which was adopted.

Major Nixon moved that a committe of two be appointed by the President, to obtain authority from the Treasurer, to call on those persons who held them in charge, for the various subscription lists which were taken for raising funds for the preparation of the State Fair Grounds, and that they employ some suitable person or persons to collect what may be due upon those lists, and to pay the amounts collected from time to time to the Treasurer of the Society; which, after some discussion by Messrs. Guion, Stevenson, Pool and Nixon, was carried.

The committee appointed under this resolution were Messrs. Isaac Proctor and S. Stevenson.

Maj. Nixon then made some remarks, in the course of which he expressed his regret at the coldness and indifference with which the subject of agricultural improvement was still treated by the farmers of Wake County, and closed by inviting the members of the Society to visit his farm on the third Thursday of June, 1854, and point out his defects in farming, and partake of a farmer's dinner, which invitation was unanimously accepted.

Dr. Tompkins then stated that he would take pleasure in delivering a course of Agricultural Lectures before the Society, beginning with the January meeting. He also expressed a desire to see the agricultural interest of the county flourish, and spoke of the capability of the soil for improvement, and of the means of transportation which the farmers of the county now had for sale of crops and the purchase of manures. He closed his remarks by suggesting that an Agricultural Mass Meeting of the farmers and citizens generally of the county, be held at some early date, at which time the necessary preparation for the holding of a county Fair could be made. This suggestion was agreed to readily by the Society, and it was

Resolved, That there be held on the 9th of December next, an Agricultural Mass Meeting, in the Farmer's and Mechanic's Hall, on the State Fair Grounds, when there would be a discussion of such subjects as would have a tendency to advance the agricultural interest of the county, and the citizens of the county were respectfully invited to attend, and the ladies especially.

Dr. Tompkins moved that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the city papers for publication, and that the editors be requested to call the attention of their readers to the Mass Meeting in their weekly issues, until the time appointed for holding it.

Wm. R. Pool, Esq., stated that he had a lot of cotton seed, which he wished to present to the Society, for distribution among the members. He stated that they were sent to him by his Commission Merchant in Petersburg, who stated that a friend in the North had sent him a lot of cotton to have ginned, and that he was struck with the fine staple of the cotton, and he preserved the seed. Mr. Pool said that this cotton had never been grown on this continent, and that from which the seed were taken grew on an Island off the Mosquito Coast, and is said to have grown on a tree, without cultivation. He hoped that the farmers would give it a trial and report their experiments, at some future time, to the Society.

The motion was then moved to adjourn, the Society to meet in the Farmers and Mechanic's Hall, on Friday the 9th of December, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time members were requested to attend.

What is to be Annexed? Everybody should feel obliged, even to an adversary, when he sets a question in a clearer light than it had before. The following statement does this:

A Spanish paper—*La Paz*, of Seville—in a remarkable article discussing the question of the annexation of Cuba by the United States, thus foreshadows some of the consequences which would result from that initial measure:

It is incontestible, since the government at Washington has not taken pains to deny it, that the American Union aspires to the absorption of the Island of Cuba; and it is not less evident that, once mistress of the greatest and richest of those European possessions the acquisition of the others, or the repetition in all of them of the St. Domingo slaughter, would be no difficult matter.

Now, the loss of Cuba would import for England the loss of Trinidad, which commands the mouth of the Orinoco; that of Tobaga, that of St. Lucia, Grenadines, Barbadoes, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Anguila, the Virgin Isles, Jamaica, and the numerous archipelago of the Lucca Islands.

It would import for France the loss of Guadaloupe, Martinique, Descada, Los Santos, Marieglante, and part of St. Martin.

It would import for Holland the loss of St. Eustace, Java, Curacoa, Oruba and Buen Ayre.

It would import for Denmark the loss of San Juan and Santa Cruz.

It would import for Sweeden the loss of St. Bartholomew.

It would import for the Emperor Soulouque the loss of Hayti.

It would import, in a word, for Europe the complete abdication of her power, of her representation, of her influence, of her interests in the American seas, and the absolute preponderance of the United States, to whose strength nothing could, from henceforth, be opposed.

This is settling the matter before us in its true point of view. But there is yet much to add—the continental effects of our possession of Cuba. It will more than threaten all the Gulf coast of Mexico, and have her hemmed in by our power, which she dreads and hates.

Commanding the Gulf and the Carribbean Sea, with their archipelago of Isles, we shall have at our mercy all Central America, and almost equally all the English, French, and Dutch possessions on the main. Nor will it not expose to us Brazil, etc.

Such is the prospect of power to us, of destruction to others, which this acquisition—linking to itself so many more—holds out. Now, the question is not whether or not to expect the determined and leagued opposition of all these nations. For every one is certain to defend his own, when he is sure of as much help as he desires. What we have to consider is the simplest thing in the world, namely: are we strong enough to take this fine island, in spite of all who are likely to join in opposing our doing so?

N. O. Crescent.

The Anchor. Simple and common as is this instrument, it is not only very useful, but quite necessary to every vessel, from the little sail boat that appears no larger than a sea fowl on the bosom of the deep, to the mighty man of war, which rides the mountain billow and carries the thundering cannon upon its deck. It is very interesting to see the sailors hoist the anchor, hauling with measured pull to the time of their rough song, as they are setting forth upon a long cruise; and still more to hear the "Yo, heave O," as after a long a tedious voyage they once more cast anchor on their native shore. But there is a better anchor, and it is the anchor of hope. It is of use on the land as well as on the sea. It sustains the sailor in the tempest, and the youth in all toils and anxieties of his upward course. It holds us steadily through all the prosperous and adverse scenes of this chequered life. It visits the chamber of the sick, and consoles both the patient and the nurse. And if it is fixed on the Rock of Ages, it will cheer and sustain us to the last.

Important to the Deaf. A new discovery has been made relative to deaf persons. Two artists in London have invented an instrument which is placed within the ears, without projecting, and being of the same color as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that could be desired.

MISSION OF OUR REPUBLIC.

The *theory* of republican institutions (remarks the Manchester Democrat) commands the instinctive assent of all men, everywhere, as sound and rational; and it only wants the *example* of one successful and prosperous republic, of mature experience and undoubted stability, to diffuse the principles, the love, and the *great fact* of self-government throughout the world. This republic may accomplish that glorious mission. Though yet in its infancy, with its own strength but imperfectly developed, and its stalwart proportions still inmature, it has already thrown an influence over the world of despotism which is seen and felt in the minutest throb of political and social life. The republics of South America are the fruits of our silent but strong example. Under the same impulse of rational sympathy, the French people have three times successfully asserted the Divine right of self-government, to be cheated three times into a meaner despotism than before. The impulsive Italians, the brave Huns, the metaphysical and phlegmatic Germans, have all breathed the inspiration of American freedom, and evinced in characteristic terms by sword or ballad, their appreciation and love of the principles it involves. Even sedate, conservative Old England is yielding to the demands of a free spirit among her people; and in all places where an American vessel rides, or an American book is read, the tenure of despotism becomes more and more precarious, and is even now prolonged only by bayonets on the one hand and concession on the other.

The mission of our republic, as the propagandists of popular government, may be, and perhaps ought to be, purely passive in its character. The example of a good man is not the less beneficent to a community because he practices virtue for himself; so the influence of our national example will not be less upon the world because it is shaped by our own ambition to perfect a popular government for ourselves. The people—the masses the world over—are eagerly watching the result of our experiment. Every ship that leaves our harbors is an apostle of freedom. Every book or newspaper which finds its way to other lands sheds some new light on our institutions. Every American who goes abroad and every foreigner who visits us are active emmisaries in diffusing the principles of the American government among thr nations of the world. This intercourse, through the agencies of trade and travel, is rapidly becoming more intimate and familiar; and the time is not far distant when even the Russian serf in his remote hamlet—the Chinaman in his legal isolation—the Polynesian, evironed by a world of waters—and the Siberian, enveloped in eternal snow—will all know of a land where *the people* are the sole sovereigns.

The example of such a government—a government so congenial with the instinct, judgment, and wishes of men, and sanctioned by one hundred years of successful experiment—can scarcely fail to work the political regeneration of the world.. This is the destiny—the mission—of the American republic; a mission calling for no labor, no sacrifice, no cost, except such as a common regard for the welfare of our country and ourselves imposes upon us. The happiness, prosperity, and true greatness of our own republic will be the object of our exertions, proportioned in its extent to our own success.

What lessons are we teaching now? The progress of the American people in all the arts and sciences which adorn and bless the world has no parallel in the history of any other government. The capacity and the will of a free people to guard and defend their national honor, at all hazards and to the last extremity, has been evinced on more than one occasion, and is no longer questioned. In all the elements which contribute to the refinement, strength, and advancement of men as individuals or as a social and political community, a popular government has proved itself to be well adapted. All this the world understands. It awaits now an assurance of its *perpetuity*.

Not the least sanguine of those who have speculated upon the success of our republican experiment ses any ground of apprehensive aside from the slavery question. An institution exists in a portion of our confederacy by the assent of the constitution, and confessedly beyond the legal and practical cognizance of the other portion, which has been, and still is, the nucleus of all our discontent and danger; and our example will not go before the world with its full force and unction until this sectional irritation subsides. Then the last hope of despots for the failure of our republican experiment will itself sail, and the sympathizing masses of the Old World will take new courage from the manifest permanency of institutions they long since learned to admire.

The responsibility of an American citizen extends beyond himself and beyond his country. *The world* has claim upon him—to be discharged by a steady, faithful, and earnest devotion to the welfare and integrity of the Union. Honest and patriotic men will yield all selfish purposes to this great end, and frown upon all factions whose object or tendency is to weaken the great moral example we ought to present to the world—of a free, prosperous, happy, and perpetual republic. *Troy Budget.*

"A pleasant journey to you; remember me to those at home."

So spoke a young man in our hearing to a friend who was about to visit his native town. As he turned away, we could perceive the workings of the remembrances of home, and the enjoyments of early life, rising up in his memory, and in rapid and brilliant panorama, passing before his recollection. "*Home!*" Were the parents there, with whose images were entwined the earliest, fondest memories? Did they not rise up before him with their silver locks waving in the wind as he saw them watching his last departure? That sister—the earliest playmate of his childhood and the dearest and nearest friend of his boyhood—was not her bright but tearful face before him, like a rose washed in dew? "*Home!*" How swift the mind flew from the dusty, noisy, busy streets, back to the shadowing trees of the old homestead—to the clear brook bubbling through the green meadows—to the lowing of the distant cows in the sunny morning as they moved lazily along to their pasture on the hill side—to the twittering of the martins in the box which he had made himself for them by his chamber window—to all those images of a country home which he had relinquished in all its health and invigoration, for the contact of the fevery city, the life-struggle which can only be terminated by the grave. "*Remember me to those at home!*" Did he think then of that blushing face, and that sweet voice, pouring forth that gush of rich music, in the little gallery of the humble church? or of those moonlight walks in the silver streamlet when young love first beat in his breast? was she included in his memory of blessedness?

Young man! Cherish these memories if you would escape the contaminations around you. Let the feeling—"remember me to those at *home!*" come into your heart, when tempted to join the drunken orgies of the midnight revel. Let your conduct be so blameless and so useful that you can never feel your cheek tingle with the shame that would prevent you from saying, "remember me to those at home!"

Hartford Courier.

N. C. Railroad. The Raleigh Standard says the iron has been laid upon about ten miles of the Eastern end of this Road, and that all the work from Goldsboro' to Raleigh is in a forward state and progressing rapidly. The Hillsboro' Recorder and Greensboro' Patriot informs us that the grading is nearly all completed through Alamance, Orange, Guilford, &c., and that it will certainly be completed before the iron track reaches those points.

In answer to the request for information in regard to the road in this region, we are pleased to state that the grading is nearly all completed between this place and Charlotte. The cross ties have also been delivered along a considerable portion of the road. We are unable to particularize in regard to the separate contracts, but we believe the grading will all be finished by the 1st of January.

We understand that the abutments and pillars for the bridge across the Yadkin have been built, and that the stone is all ready for the erection of the bridge. Mr. Murdoch is the contractor for this job, and we have heard his work very highly extolled. The laying down of the iron will not be delayed on account of unfinished grading any where in this region.

Salisbury Banner.

The Whig papers are discussing the propriety of holding their Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor at an earlier period than usual, viz: in February. Should they agree upon this time we presume the Democratic Convention will be held about the same time. *Salisbury Banner.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1853.

THE HOMESTEAD AND BENNETT'S BILLS.

The Register is opposed to the Homestead Bill, and endeavors, by referring to it as the bill of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, to hold the Democrats responsible for it. We call the attention of that paper to the Baltimore platform. He will find there no approval of either Johnson's or Bennett's bill.

The Register argues against this "free farm" proposition, and draws a gloomy picture of the result on North Carolina by presenting to her landless sons the "captivating idea" of a farm on the public lands to be had for nothing. It says that, under such a policy, "our State would be depopulated by a general rush of our landless fellow-citizens to the free homesteads in the valley of the Mississippi, or beyond the Rocky Mountains!" We do not believe this. The State would no doubt lose many of her citizens, if either Johnson's or Bennett's bill were to become a law, but we should not be "depopulated." One thing is certain, however, our "landless fellow-citizens," whom the Register seems to be in fear of losing, would enjoy, even "beyond the Rocky Mountains," what they do not here—the right to vote for all public servants who pass upon their lives and property; in other words they would have a voice, whether "landless" or not, in *all* the affairs of government, which the Register persists in denying to them here.

This is not the first attempt to hold the Democratic party responsible for the Homestead Bill. Mr. Kerr tried it last summer, and was answered thus by Gov. Reid:

"Gov. Reid said he had something further to tell the people about the public lands. He was as much opposed to the Homestead-bill pending before Congress as Mr. Kerr or any one else. When he commenced the canvass, Mr. Kerr and the Whig party were declaring that Congress was giving the public lands to the new States, and plundering and defrauding the old States of their rights! The case they relied upon to prove their assertions was the appropriation made for the Illinois Rail Road. This they alleged was a great outrage! Now, said Gov. Reid, if this Illinois bill perpetrated this fraud and outrage on the other States, Millard Fillmore was bound to veto it. One line would have done the work. Now Mr. Kerr and the Whig leaders are commending Millard Fillmore as worthy of your confidence and support, and insisting that he is their *first choice* for President, while, according to their own statements, he is signing bills to defraud you out of the public lands! If these appropriations were right the Whigs ought not to complain of them; if they were, as they allege, wrong and fraudulent, then to say the least, they must have been "hasty and inconsiderate," and Mr. Fillmore ought to have vetoed them. Gen. Jackson was a Democrat, and when Clay's land bill passed, he thought it did the old States injustice and he refused to sign it. This is the way for Whigs to do. Not while their President is signing bills to plunder you of your lands, as they allege, tell you at the same time he is the man you ought to elect to take care of your rights!"

But the Register comes out unequivocally for Bennett's Bill. "Such a bill as Bennett's," says that paper, "is absolutely necessary to insure the participation of North Carolina in the common property of the nation." "Such a bill as Bennett's"!—a bill which gave Arkansas, with *one* representative in Congress, *twice as much land* as North Carolina, with *nine* representatives!—a bill which dictated to the States the purposes to which they should apply the lands!—a bill, which, if its principles were fully carried out, would not only deprive the general government of all income from this source, but would work the grossest injustice to the old States for the benefit of the new. And this, be it remembered, is from a paper—the organ of Whiggery—which claims to be a champion of the rights of the old States in these lands, and is filled, week by week, with charges against the Democrats of being more friendly to the new States than the old! Suppose all the lands, fourteen hundred millions of acres, were divided according to the plan of Bennett's bill—if North Carolina, one of the old States, got fifty millions of acres, Arkansas, one of the least of the new States, would get one hundred millions! What, then, would prevent Arkansas and the other new States, holding three-fourths of the lands, and the lands too being within their limits, from controlling the land market so as to compel the old States to hold theirs until taxes consumed them, or to sell them at a shilling an acre? And this is the way—by "such a bill as Bennett's"—that the Register proposes to pour at once into our State Treasury two millions of dollars! Why, what is the Editor "up to"? Where has he been? What will he not say next? If the public lands *are* to be divided, as we hold they ought not to be, in the name of all that is fair and just let us not hear of "such a bill as Bennett's." We protest, in behalf of North Carolina, against any and all such injustice. If the policy of the federal government is to be changed in this respect, let the old States, who fought for and founded it, at least have some equitable consideration for the sacrifice. If the new States have the power, as we hold they have not, and never can have, to pass "such a bill as Bennett's" through Congress, and if the President should approve it, as we believe he will not do, why let the new States so act; they will find but few voices in the old States, with the exception of that of the Raleigh Register, who will commend them for the act, and hail it as "absolutely necessary" for the public welfare.

The Register, as we have shown, appears to be greatly troubled at the idea that, some day or other, a homestead bill will be enacted, which will operate to "depopulate" North Carolina. Now what would be the difference between a homestead bill and a division of the lands among the States? Even supposing that the different States could hold their lands under the pressue of the taxes upon them and the inroads of squatters, how long would it take them to sell them? Could they sell fourteen hundred millions of acres for fourteen hundred millions of dollars? How many California's and Australias' would it require to produce that sum? Could they get even seven hundred millions of dollars for the number of acres mentioned? Where, we again ask, would the money to pay for them be found? Why, seven hundred millions of gold and silver would absorb the entire metallic currency of the world!—all Europe, all America, all Africa, all Asia, and all the isles of the sea might flock hither to buy land, and might thus invest their capital, and still we should have land to sell! Could, then, the States get three hundred and fifty millions of dollars for their fourteen hundred millions of acres? If so, they would receive just twenty-five cents per acre, and would drain to these shores half the world's gold and silver! Is the Register in favor of that? Does he consider it "absolutely necessary" for North Carolina that this thing should be done? If so, we hope he will go about it in the shortest possible time. As one of "the sovereigns" we have a present use for about a peck of gold and silver; and we hope—as the lands belong to North Carolina, and as we belong here too, and as the Editor of the Register proposes to benefit us all in this way—that he will stir round a little early next week and have the business done. But seriously, could the States get one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars for these lands? They might—we suppose they would, in the course of twenty or thirty years; and this would be just twelve and a half cents per acre! Is the Whig party prepared, by going for "such a bill as Bennett's," to dispose of the public lands at such a price? Are the old States to be trifled with and imposed upon in this way? And how much, after paying the taxes, and the land agents and their crowd of subordinates, and the incidental expenses, would North Carolina realize of this twelve and a half cents? And suppose good lands could be obtained "in the valley of the Mississippi, or beyond the Rocky Mountains," for twelve and a half cents per acre, would not the rush in that direction of our "landless fellow-citizens" be as great as if a homestead or "free farm" law existed? The principles of Bennett's bill, then, so far as "depopulation" is concerned, come within just twelve and a half cents of being as objectionable as those of Johnson's; and yet the Register, speaking for the Whig party of the old States, insists on "such a bill as Bennett's," and will endeavor to produce an excitement in this State in favor of it next summer.

A CHAPTER OF MISTAKES.

The Register admits that the public lands originally ceded to the general government by the old States, were to be "considered as a *common fund* for the use and benefit of the United States"—but that paper insists that according to the policy of the Democratic party, North Carolina is not included in this use and benefit. This is surely a mistake. North Carolina, as one of the United States, is benefitted, just as her deed of cession provided she should be, "according to" her "respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure." Is not this so? Are not her tariff-taxes increased or diminished just in proportion as the land sales increase or decrease? Is this not, at least, the principle involved? And what reason would there be in asking of the general government and receiving with one hand one hundred thousand dollars, and paying back one hundred thousand dollars with the other hand? The Register shoots too low for the popular intelligence of this country; the people are just as capable as he is of seeing the reasonableness and force of arguments, and they are not to be deluded into such child's play as that of receiving money one day and paying it back the next. It is *their* government and *their* money; and they will not call for its restoration unless, at some time or other, a large amount should unavoidably accumulate, as was the case in 1835; nor would they take it then on the distribution principle, but as a deposite, to be returned if called for; nor would they do this at all, but as a means of cutting down their tariff-taxes and of purifying the central government by withdrawing from its control moneys for which it had no use, and which might become the source of corruption and of visionary schemes of internal improvements.

"Practically," says that paper, "three-fourths" of the public lands or their proceeds are "given away to new States for making Railroads and other purposes." This is another mistake. Now and then, it is true, alternate sections are voted for such purposes. Congress has the power thus to "dispose" of these lands, and in doing so the sections reserved are in every instance enhanced in price, while the country generally is benefitted by improvements and increased population. The government does this as a prudent and enterprising landholder, and but pursues the course that an individual would under similar circumstances. We are as much opposed as the Register can be to squandering the lands on the new States, or to making them grants for the purposes indicated, unless the grants so made are calculated to add to the value of the lands themselves. But, adds that paper, this giving away of the public lands to the new States is "the approved locofoco method of disposing" of them. Another mistake. The Register's own party, in 1841, in the land bill of the Harrisonian era, first gave each of the new States five hundred thousand acres, and then provided that the old States should have a share of the proceeds in case the tariff should not be raised above twenty per cent; but the same party, in 1842, raised the tariff, *cut off the old States to the last dime*, the new States still holding the lands thus voted to them. Will the Register dispute that? Again, who signed the bills passed within the last four years ceding lands to new States for Railroad purposes? Mr. Fillmore. Does not the Register know that? And knowing these things, with what consistency can he charge the Democrats with being the peculiar champions of this policy of ceding alternate sections?

DISTRICT COURT.

The Federal Court for the District of North Carolina met here on Monday last, Judges Wayne and Potter both being in attendance.

We learn that the following criminal cases were on docket for trial: The United States *vs.* John B. Woodfin, for forgery; the United States *vs.* James Johnson, for forgery: the United States *vs.* Penuel Hendricks, for counterfeiting gold coin; the United States *vs.* William Tinnin, for robbing the mail.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., appears as District Attorney for the United States.

The Register on the Land Question. The Register of November 16th entirely fails in its labored efforts to answer our remarks on the distribution question. We shall not weary our readers with a long article in reply, but they will find in our columns to-day some notices of the positions attempted to be maintained by the Register. In every case we have been careful to quote the language of that paper, thus giving the Editor the full benefit of his statements and arguments. We are content that the reader shall himself judge as to who is right on the points discussed, the Register or the Standard.

The Cape Fear Improvement. We refer with pleasure to the communication of Mr. Haughton, in another column. It speaks for itself. We congratulate the friends of the Cape Fear improvement and the State generally, upon the success which must attend the future operations of the Company. The whole Cape Fear region, and the valley of the Deep River, will soon realize the beneficial results of this improvement.

We learn from a friend that the steamer referred to—the *first* one upon the River, is the *John H. Haughton*—a deserved compliment to a gentleman who has labored for years in behalf of this important work.

Trial of Carawan. We learn that the trial of Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Lassater, was going on at Washington, Beaufort, a few days since. The State was making out a strong case against him. He has able counsel. We shall probably know the result by our next.

Alabama. A caucus of the Democrats of the Legislature of Alabama, held on the evening of the 24th, nominated the Hon. C. C. Clay for the long term of the United States' Senate, and Hon. B. Fitzpatrick for the short term. Mr. Clemons goes with Mr. Foote into retirement.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

We learn that James D. Newsom, Esq., has purchased the place known as "Margaretta," near this City, from James B. Shepard, Esq., for $3,500. There are good houses upon the premises, excellent water, and a quarry of granite. There is but little timber, however, and the land is well nigh exhausted by cultivation. Mr. Newsom will no doubt bring the land up by judicious treatment, and otherwise improve the place.

Dr. Miller's property in this City, formerly Gov. Manly's residence, has been purchased by Jacob Cooley, of Franklin, for $5,500.

A. M. Lewis, Esq., has purchased three acres of land from Hon. K. Rayner, nearly half a mile from the limits of the City, for which he pays $1,500.

James F. Jordan, Esq., has disposed of *one acre*, without the limits of the City, opposite the residence of Mr. Devereux, to the Rev. Mr. McDowell, for $1,500.

Mr. Root has purchased the place at which he at present resides, on Fayetteville Street, for $3,500.

Mr. W. D. Cooke has disposed of two acres of the Finch lot, including the buildings, north of Mr. Devereux's, to the Rev. Mr. McDowell, for $4,500.

Maj. Walter Gwynn has purchased from Mrs. Henry the house and two or three acres of ground, near the Governor's Mansion, formerly occupied by Dr. McPheeters, for $7,000. And the Messrs. Stith have purchased the premises known as "Waterloo" on the Hillsborough road, and expect soon to erect thereon a splendid mansion.

Sales of real estate, at auction, will take place shortly—the Stuart and Clarke property. This property is very valuable, and must command good prices.

We have given these items to show the high price of real estate in this City and vicinity, and as an evidence of the improvements going on. We know of no more desirable place for a residence than Raleigh; and we are gratified to perceive that persons at a distance are making purchases and preparing to settle permanently here. Our schools are of the first order—we have every thing to contribute to health—and our Railroad facilities will soon be equal to those of any town in the South. Inducements like these, offered too at the seat of government, cannot fail to give a steady and permanent increase to our population.

The States have an *equitable* not a legal claim to the lands; and Congress, having a right to "dispose of them," can give, grant, cede, or, if you choose, retrocede them, or equivalent lands to the States.

Register.

The lands must belong to the States in one of two capacities, either in their federative character, or as distinct and independent States. If in the former character, then the government holds them, and holds them legally, for the benefit of all; but if in the latter, then the States have an equitable claim. But how could the States, *as States*, acquire a title to the public territories? What particular portion, for instance, of the public domain belongs to North Carolina? Who can tell? She once owned Tennessee, but ceded it to the common government as a "common fund." She has an interest in *all* the public lands "according to" her "usual and respective proportion in the general charge and expenditure," but she cannot place her hand upon a square foot and call it her own. Is not this so? And if so, does it not inevitably follow that the lands are held by the States in their federative character? And if so, could Congress give, or grant, or cede, or retrocede them to the separate States without rendering null and void that portion of the Constitution which declares that it shall "dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting" them? "Nor would the government," said Mr. Calhoun in his great speech in 1841, "have any more right to divide the land or the money among the States—that is, to surrender it to them—*than it would have to surrender any other of its delegated powers.* If it may surrender either to the States, it may also surrender the power of declaring war, laying duties, or coining money. They are all delegated by the same parties, held under the same instrument, and in trust, for the execution of the same objects. The assumption of such a right is neither more nor less than the assumption of a right paramount to the Constitution itself—the right on the part of the government to destroy the instrument and dissolve the Union, from which it derives its existence." There it is—will the Register "dispose of" that?

The Register's idea of turning the Congress into a *Court of Equity* to retrocede or grant the lands to the separate States, is amusing enough. It is about equal to the proposition of that paper to raise two millions for our State Treasury by the aid of "such a bill as Bennett's."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Edgecombe, Nov. 22, 1853.

"Enclosed is $9 for the Semi-Weekly Standard up to November, 1854. I take great pleasure in assuring you that the Democracy of Edgecombe will sustain you in the course you have taken towards Mr. Venable and his proposed organ. We look upon him as being a disorganizer, and as such *we intend to* treat him. So long as Mr. Venable supported the principles which we believe to be the true principles of the Democratic party, we were his friends and admirers; but as he has seen fit abandon those principles, and set up his standard of rebellion against the party, he must abide the consequences, and not expect any aid or sympathy from the Democracy of our good old County. Strike! strike hard and strike effectively for the principles of our party, should be the motto of every Democratic paper in the State."

Leavitt's Improved Portable Mill. We have examined this Mill, now to be seen at Mr. James M. Harriss' Livery Stables, near Mr. Guion's. It is adapted to shelling corn, grinding or crushing corn and cob together, and grinding meal from corn and other grains. It is quite simple in its construction, and is operated by horse power.

Farmers and others would do well to examine it.

Large Turnips. Mr. Bobbitt has made us a present of a couple of turnips, one weighing 12¼ and the other 11 pounds, raised by W. P. Williams, Esq., of Franklin. This product is highly creditable to the care and skill in farming of Mr. Williams, who is one of the best farmers in his region of the State. His friends here will expect him to send up various specimens of his agricultural productions to the next State Fair.

Georgia Senatorial Election. From the Savannah Georgian, of the 20th instant, we learn that the election for Senator of the United States was postponed in the Legislature until the next session of that body. This result was brought about by the whigs of the Senate, aided by five democrats, for the postponement. There was considerable excitement in Milledgeville, produced by the action of the Senate as above stated.

☞ The Fakir of Siva's Great Ethiopean and Ballet Troupe gave a Concert in the Town Hall, Monday night, which delighted the large audience in attendance. They will perform again Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Go—the performances are all of a superior character.

THE VICTORY IN MISSISSIPPI.

The result of the late elections in Mississippi is most gratifying. Whiggery has been routed at all points, notwithstanding the Democracy had to contend with Mr. Foote and treason in their own ranks. This result furnishes another evidence that the true policy is to extend no quarters to bolters and disorganizers. The threatened difficulties among us are not worthy to be compared to those with which our Mississippi friends had to contend; let us take courage from their example, and press forward, as aforetime, to success and victory. The Jackson Mississippian says:

"We have never announced a popular verdict with more heart-felt satisfaction than that which we enjoy in proclaiming the result of our State elections on Monday and Tuesday last. THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IS COMPLETE. The State ticket, headed by John J. McRae, is elected by an average majority of not less than from four to six thousand. Wm. Barksdale, the democratic candidate for Congress for the State at large, is elected by about the same vote. In the 4th district Wiley P. Harris has walked over the track without a competitor. In the third O. R. Singleton triumphs by not less than 1,000. W. S. Barry is almost certainly elected in the 2d, and D. B. Wright in the 1st. Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic. The majority on joint ballot pledged to go into caucus will not fall short of THIRTY—it may possibly reach FORTY. H. S. Foote is completely overthrown, as a recompense for his betrayal of the party that once elevated him to power, and for enlisting in the service of the enemies of the national democratic administration. The result of the election shows that the democracy of Mississippi are a party of principle, and that they can never be divided when there are no issues involved beyond the elevation of individuals. The triumphant success of the entire ticket nominated by the State Convention is an emphatic vindication of the time-honored usages of the party, and a withering rebuke to disorganizers and traitors, no matter in what guise they may have presented themselves.

We invoke our friends, while they are rejoicing over their present triumph, to bear in mind the importance of keeping their columns still unbroken, so that when the day of battle again approaches they will be ready to strike again with one heart and one purpose with a like glorious result.

THE LEGISLATURE. So far as heard from, (taking the state of parties at the last legislature as a basis,) the gains for the regular democratic organization sum up as follows:

De Soto	4
Marshall	2
Tunica	1
Tippah	4
Itawamba	1
Pontotoc	1
Monroe	1
Choctaw	1
Lafayette	2
Winston	1
Kemper	1
Lauderdale	2
Leake	1
Rankin	1
Warren	1
Wilkinson	1
Yazoo	1
Calhoun, (new county)	1
Total	28
Losses	NONE.

This secures a majority of thirty on joint ballot, without further gains. We have reports of gains in several other counties not enumerated above. We feel confident that the majority will not be less than 35 or 40."

POSTMASTER GENERAL CAMPBELL. This gentleman, (says the Washington Union) the chief of the great working department of the government, has had the good fortune to receive the plaudits of the press, (with few exceptions,) and of his fellow-citizens, in every section of the country. Judge Campbell has indeed discharged the arduous duties of his high station with a zeal, an assiduity, and ability which have not only commanded the approval, but have elicited the generous applause of his countrymen. The office of Postmaster General of the United States is far from being a sinecure. The labor requisite for the faithful discharge of the duties which devolve upon its head and his valuable assistants would prove appalling to men not possessing their ability and untiring industry. The present Postmaster General is not only an officer of commanding talents, but he is distinguished for the kindness and courtesy which he extends to all who are brought into official intercourse with him.

From several of our exchange papers we select the notice which follow:

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL. We are glad to see the whig papers abusing so violently our new Postmaster General. Their abuse will be, as Tyler said by the bonfires which burnt him in effigy for destroying the main stay of the whig party—the United States Bank—but a lamp to guide him in the path of duty. He is a thorough democrat, and an active and skilful public officer. He knows his obligations to his country and to the democratic party, and dares discharge them. Since the organization of our government, no man who has been in office so short a time has learned all the various duties of his complicated office so well. Under him Assistant Postmasters General, clerks, and special agents can never be partners with mail contractors, as they have been heretofore. Ardent spirits cannot be charged to the department as oil. Distributing post office clerks will have fixed salaries with him, instead of being allowed to vouch for themselves for all the proceeds of distribution, and then give the postmaster half. Under him postmosters have got to report the failure of contractors, and attend to the duties of their office in person. He is looking out for the abuses that crept into the department under the whigs in all directions. He is just the man for the place—an honest, thorough-going, hard-working public officer; and if he keeps on as he has begun, he will rank among the most popular men in the country. We know of no man who could fill his place better. *Chicago Democrat.*

REFORM IN THE PRINCIPAL POST OFFICES. We learn that Postmaster General Campbell is devoting a considerable portion of his time to the investigation of the manner in which the larger post offices are conducted; and in view of their importance and influence, insists upon every postmaster giving his constant personal supervision thereto—becoming familiar with all the details of his duty, and requiring from every subordinate agent that promptness, accuracy, and general efficiency which cannot fail to remove every cause of complaint, and render the post office system complete in extending its benefits thoughout the entire country.

The Postmaster General seems to be clearly of opinion that in this branch of the government there should be no sinecures, but the chief of a large office, with handsome emoluments, should exert a degree of industry and vigilance in every respect corresponding therewith; and in this opinion he will doubtless meet with the hearty concurrence of the public. *Memphis Appeal.*

MAILS TO AND FROM CALIFORNIA. We learn with pleasure that the Postmaster General has authorized a regular mail for California to be made up at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Chicago. Each place is to be provided with separate bags, and return mails will also be made up at California for all the points named. This arrangement cannot but prove of great public accommodation. By the way, the Philadelphia post office is now in excellent hands, and is conducted with much regularity and efficiency. *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It is with pleasure that we lay before readers notices of Hon. James Campbell's efforts to place the Post Office Department of the country upon a footing which it never before had. The irregularities which could not but follow a change of officers, and which formed the burden of whig croaking for a month or two, have been succeeded by a regularity which deprives the enemies of the administration of much of their "thunder." Our exchanges notice improvements in nearly every local office. The buildings are being enlarged, and facilities are offered the public which were never before enjoyed; and every postmaster seems determined to second the efforts of the head of the department in bringing the postal system of the country as near perfection as possible. *Keeseville (N. Y.) Gazette.*

For the Standard.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

MR. EDITOR: I had the pleasure the other day of ascending the upper Cape Fear, from Jones' Falls, near Fayetteville, to within 15 miles of Haywood, in Chatham County, in the Company's new Steamer. The boat performed the trip finely, without accident or difficulty. In the course of another week she will be able to reach the mouth of the Canal at Buckhorn, nine miles below Haywood, and as soon as about another month's work can be done on the line the Steamer will be able to commence her regular trips from Haywood to Wilmington. She has two cylinders and an eighty horse power engine. She made, with a tow boat 100 feet long, a speed of about 8 miles per hour. Her time through the locks was about ten minutes and she will be able to make it in less with a little more experience in handling the gates.

The Steamer with her tow boats will carry from 4000 to 5000 barrels, as I learn. According to information I received on the river, I suppose there are 50,000 or 60,000 barrels of rosin above Fayetteville awaiting the boats. We passed through Smilie's Falls without the least difficulty, to the evident surprise of many persons residing in the vicinity, some of whom had predicted that no boat could ever perform such a feat. To the forecast and indomitable energy of our worthy President, Col. Alex. Murchison, are we mainly indebted in having a boat ready at the *first moment* to commence operations.

A belief that the above would be acceptable information to a large number of the readers of your paper, besides other considerations not necessary to mention here, must be my apology for asking a small space in your columns.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. H. HAUGHTON.

Pittsborough, Nov. 26, 1853.

P. S. I have just learned from an authentic source that a vein of coal five feet in thickness has been discovered at Egypt at a distance of 360 feet, and that several other deposites of coal have also been very recently discovered "by the use of the boring apparatus" at other points on Deep River. Who will doubt the importance and value of our great work?

J. H. H.

GOVERNOR REID. The Milton Democrat pays a well merited compliment to the Hon. David S. Reid. No man ever filled the Gubernatorial chair of North Carolina with more acceptability to the entire State, than has David S. Reid. His course has even put to silence the most vindictive and fault-finding among the opposition. The Democrat says: "While the Democratic party of North Carolina had good cause for rejoicing at the success which attended the efforts of their nominee for Governor, in the two last campaigns, resulting in his triumphant election, they have yet abundant cause to be gratified with his able and efficient administration of the executive department of our State government. In this we may truly say he has met the most sanguine expectations of his friends and disappointed all the predictions of his political enemies. The first Governor which has been elected by the Democratic party, under the amended constitution of the State, giving the election of that officer to the people, he has performed the duties pertaining to his station, (and never were more important, committed to the charge of any of his predecessors,) with a fidelity and success which commands the approbation of all who are disposed to do him justice.

Fearless, faithful and impartial, shunning no responsibilities that properly devolved upon him, he has pursued a straight forward course, and every thing connected with his administration has gone on well.

Having been raised and educated among the hardy yeomanry of his native county of Rockingham, by whose suffrages he was at a very early age elevated to an important position in the councils of the State, he has sympathised with the people, in all that pertains to their rights or affected their common weal, and in the still more important posts of Representative in the Congress of the United States, and Governor of North Carolina, he has proven himself fully adequate to the duties assigned him, and ever faithful and true to the Constitution, and the interests of his constituents. We predict that he will close his present Gubernatorial term, with credit to himself and honor to his State. *Ashe. News.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. N. C. District, for 1854.

President elect, C. F. Harris.
Wilmington Station—Dr. C. Finney, Supt.
Albemarle—J. F. Speight, supt., J. E. Norman, assistant.
Roanoke—William A. Wills, supt., G. A. S. Whitaker, asst.
Halifax—B. L. Hoskins, supt.
Granville—J. L. Micheaux, supt.
Orange Dr. H. T. Weatherly, sup., C. L. Cooley, Thomas C. Hayes, J. A. Neese, asst.
Randolph—A. W. Lineberry, supt., J. Causey and J. W. Heath, assts.
Davidson—Alex. Robbins, supt., J. Guire, asst.
Guilford—Alson Gray, supt., R.R. Ptather and N. Robbin, assts.
Yadkin—David Wesner, supt., T. H. Pegram assistant.
Mocksville—Quinton Helton, supt., J. M. Kanett, ass'stant.
Cleveland—James Deans, supt.
Buncombe—Dr. J. Clumly, supt., R. R. Micheaux, asst.
Fayetteville mission—R. H. Jones, supt.
Munroe—Joseph Parker, supt.
Tabernacle—to be supplied.
Left in the hands of the President, Reid Cochrain, J. W. Leckie, Daniel Thompson.
Left without appointment, at their own request, W. J. Ogburn, A. C. Harris, C. Drake, J Henshaw.

The Conference established an institution of Learning, to be under its immediate superintendence, and Dr. H. T. Weatherly was appointed agent to travel and solicit funds. It is known as the "Yadkin Institute." *Hillsborough Recorder.*

WARD, THE MURDERER. A letter from Louisville to one of the Cincinnati papers, states that the Ward murder case continues to be much talked about in the former city, many idle tales being originated in reference to it. On Friday evening it was reported that Matthew Ward had escaped by dressing in the clothes of his wife, and passing the guards with his sister, unsuspected. The story, however, turned out a fiction. He occupies a large room in the second story of the city prison, is handsomely accommodated, and enjoys the fat of the land. Every lawyer of ability in Lonisville has been retained for the defence. The prosecution, it is said, will make an effort to secure the services of Gov. Corwin.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA. Gov. Collier of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature last week, opposes the construction of the Pacific Rail Road by means of the federal treasury, and only desires grants of land to be made by Congress towards this object. The outstanding debt of the State is about $4,500,000. The Governor notices that the credit of the State stands high, and its stock is sought for by the capitalists as a safe and reliable investment. In relation to a surplus in the national treasury over and above the wants of the Government, he thinks the money may be loaned with safety to rail road companies, on proper security.

In response to the call of the Standard asking information of the progress, &c., of this end of the Central Road, we would state that we understand that all the grading is in a state of completion from this point to Salisbury. Cross Ties are now being laid along the route, and Iron, judging from the pile, enough at our Depot to build the track nearly to Concord. *Charlotte Democrat.*

SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM. We learn that a few days since, Robt. R. Bridgers, Esq., and Wm. L Hart, Executors of the late Spencer L. Hart, sold the Teat's Bridge Plantation of the deceased, containing about 1500 Acres, to Mr. David Hinton, of Wake county, for $25,000. *Tarboro' Southerner.*

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R. STOCK. The Charleston Standard says that one hundred and thirty shares of stock in the South Carolina Railroad were sold on Friday at $125. In the present stringency in the money market, says the Standard, this exhibits a high confidence of the community in the management of our road and its energetic President.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Active Hostilities Commenced Between Russia and Turkey—The Danube crossed by Eighteen Thousand Turkish Troops—Severe Battle with the Russians—Victory of the Turks—Invasion of the Russian Empire from Asia—Another Desperate Engagement and Rout of the Russians—The Turks Marching upon Bucharest—Russian Troops Dying from Disease—Movement of Austria and France.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24. The royal mail steamer Canada arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., being four days later than previous advices. She brings 100 passengers.

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH WAR.

War has been declared by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia against Turkey, and the Russian troops have been defeated in both Europe and Asia.

The French Consul at Bucharest, sends the following telegraphic despatch, dated Nov. 6:

"The second and third division of the Turks crossed the Danube, from Tortukai, eighteen thousand strong. The fourth division of the Russians attacked them with 9,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a close combat with bayonets ensued. The battle lasted three hours, when the Turks maintained their position, and the Russians retired. Of the Russians several officers, and 136 privates were killed, and six superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates were wounded. The Turkish loss is not stated."

Another account via Vienna states that 14 Russian superior officers were killed. The Turks were left masters of the field, the Russians retreating towards Bucharest.

Before the Turks crossed the Danube a body of Cossacks came to the rivers' bank, and made insulting signs to the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, rowed across the stream in the face of the Cossack's fire, and punished them severely. They chased them some distance on land, and then returned to their camp in triumph.

It was rumored that a Russian steamer at Horsova had been destroyed by the Turks.

Advices had been received at Constantinople that Selim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish army in Asia, had crossed the Russian frontier. A battle ensued, in which 5,000 were engaged on each side, and after a desperate conflict, on the approach of night, both armies fell back. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Russians were defeated with considerable loss.

On the 20th of October Masco Bey, an officer of Selim Pasha's staff with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian calvary. The Bey fell back, fighting, in the direction of the main body of the Turkish army. The battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. The contest was quite a desperate one, but the Russians were finally defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted their standards at the Russian head-quarters at Orelle.

The Russian force, defeated and beaten back to Bucharest was the main body under Gen. Dannenburg, and was from 30,000 to 40,000 strong.

The position of affairs may thus be summed up: The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia—the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right wing, comprising their principal force. The Turkish centre has whipped 9,000 Russians at Tortukai, and is now pressing upon Bucharest.

The efforts of diplomatists to end the difficulties were now considered hopeless until after a decisive battle.

The typhus fever was raging in the Russian ranks, and had reduced their fighting men to 85,000, and it would be six weeks before they could receive any reinforcements.

The Porte had decided that foreign refugees could not be employed in the Turkish army in Europe, but might serve against the Russians in Asia.

Constantinople was quiet. It was expressly contradicted at Constantinople that Persia was hostile to Turkey.

Austria was concentrating a force on the Servian frontier. The Servian government had ordered the population to arms, and had informed the Porte that neither Russia or Austria would be permitted to occupy Servia.

The Porte had informed Austria that Turkey would expect her to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montanegrins with arms through the port of Cattari.

Austria offers to remain entirely neutral if the Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refugees in her army.

A fresh levy of troops has been made in Egypt.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE CZAR. The Czar has issued the following arrogant manifesto:

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, by our manifesto of the 14th of June, of the present year, we informed our faithful and well-beloved subjects of the motives which made it incumbent on us to demand from the Ottoman Porte inviolable guarantees in favor of the sacred rights of the Orthodox Church. We at the same time announced to them that all our efforts to bring the Porte by means of amicable persuasion to sentiments of equity, and to a faithful observance of treaties, had remained fruitless, and that consequently we deemed it indispensable to order our troops to the Danube. But, adopting that measure, we still entertained the hope that the Porte would confess its errors, and would resolve to give sat sfaction to our just reclamations. Our expectations have been deceived. It is in vain also that the four great powers of Europe have endeavored, by their exhortations, to shake the blind policy of the Ottoman Government.

"It is by a declaration of war, by a proclamation with fatal accusations against Russia, that is replied to the pacific efforts of Europe, to our forbearance, finally enrolling in the ranks of its army, the revolutionists of all countries. The Porte has commenced hostilities on the Danube; Russia is provoked to the combat—no other means is left her than a recourse to arms, to compel the Ottoman government to respect treaties, and to obtain from it the reparation for the offences by which it responded to our moderate demands, and to our legitimate solicitude most for the defence of the orthodox faith in the East, which is also the religion of the Russian people. We are firmly convinced, that our faithful subjects will join in the fervent prayer which we addressed to the Most High—that he may deign to bless our arms in the holy and just cause which has at all times found ardent defenders in our pious ancestors. *In te domone sperari non confoundar æ ternum.*"

Done at Barskol, the third day of November, in the year of Grace, 1853, and twenty-eighth of our reign.

NICHOLAS.

THE TACTICS. The policy of the Russians is supposed to be, to draw the Turks from their present advantageous positions to bring them to a battle that shall decide the campaign. The intention of Omar is to keep his promise to drive the Russains from the Principalities, and to make his head-quarters at Bucharest.

Diplomacy lags uselessly in the rear of the fighting, and even yet hopes to adjust matters—but not till after a decisive battle shall have been fought. A condition is, that to have the Czar's *amour propre*, negotiations shall not be recommenced after any engagement in which the Russians are worsted.

Previous to battle the Turks had constructed a building and *tete de pant* at Kalafat, which served as the basis of their operations. It appears that Omar Pacha crossed at three points—with 18,000 at Altenibza—4,000 at Kalvache, and 2,000 at Glurgivo. Skirmishes continually occurred at the outposts.

The Czar had requested the Montenegrians to operate against the Turks.

Abdel Pacha is to be removed from the Asiatic command.

Constantinople was quiet.

INDIA. The overland mail from India brings the important report that the Emperor of Russia had formed an alliance with Dost Mahommed to proclaim war against the British in India, if Great Britain persists in supporting Turkey.

A large Russian force was to invade Bakhardi, and a Kernan army was collecting in the Valley of Sooltania, to co-operate with Russia against Turkey. All this is doubted, however.

ENGLAND. The British fleet at Spithead has been ordered to get ready for sea by the 10th. Its destination was unknown.

Mr. Buchanan attended the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and made a speech, but it was merely of a complimentary character. The Earl of Aberdeen referred to his known peace policy, but he said it was not impossible to engage in war to prevent greater evils. Other ministers were in attendance but made no political allusions.

A full Cabinet Council was held, on the receipt of the news from India.

The weather in England was very favorable for the sowing of wheat.

In view of the important news from the East, it was expected that Parliament would assemble forthwith.

FRANCE. The trial of the conspirators, for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor at the Opera, was proceeding. The evidence was clear that a deep scheme had been laid to assassinate Napoleon.

The metal founderies of France were strongly urging the Government to reduce the duties on metals. This had caused speculation in British iron.

BELGIUM. The Legislature was opened on the 8th at Brussels. The king's speech was merely of a congratulatory character.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Paris to London and Liverpool.

Five Russian officers, prisoners of war, had been brought to Constantinople.

The allied fleets were anchored in the Bosphorus.

It was rumored that Bucharest had been stormed by the Turks.

A son of Aras Pasha had been named as Minister of War.

The Turkish Troops were paid promptly.

Vienna, Nov. 10, *P. M.* The following conditions were insisted upon by Omar Pasha in his note to Gortesbakoff, the Russian General: "All the strongholds of the Principalities were to be immediately surrendered, and a complete evacuation of the principalities effected as speedily as possible, and a guarantee by all the powers given against a similar invasion.

It was freely reported that 25,000 French troops would be sent to Turkey, but orders would not be given until the government received despatches from General d'Hilliars at Constantinople.

Four and a halfs closed at 99f. 8 s.

PARIS, Nov. 11, P. M. The latest accounts from Constantinople state that the Sultan had positively rejected all the proposals that the diplomatists had submitted.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 12. Cotton. The arrival of the Atlantic on the morning of the 9th had a favorable effect upon the Cotton market, and prices of middling American slightly advanced, but scarcely to the extent of 1-16d. The circulars generally, however, do not alter their quotations. The Turkish news, and the deficient harvest, and the closing of the mills, had checked speculation. Sales of the week were 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,000, and exporters 3,000. Denniston quotes fair Orleans at 6¾; middling 6d.; fair Mobiles 6¼; middling 5¾; fair Upland 6⅝. The sales on Saturday were about 4,500 bales, the market closing steady. The stock at Liverpool is 681,000, of which 382,000 were American.

Breadstuffs. Since the sailing of the last steamer breadstuffs have been heavy, but the market closes with an improving tendency. Brown & Shipley quote wheat in moderate demand at 10s. 8d. for white, and 9s. 10d. a 10s. 3d. for red. Flour was in fair request. Western canal 36s. a 36s. 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 37s. a 37s. 6d. Corn was firm at 45s. for yellow, and 46s. for white.

Provisions. Beef was unchanged. Richardson quotes Early's mess at 95s. Pork unchanged; prime 50s. a 55s. Bacon dull and lower. Lard—the stock was small and holders asking an advance; retail sales at 58s. a 59s. Tallow had declined 1s. Ashes were a shade lower. Bark inactive; Baltimore 7s. 3d. ex-ship.

Naval Stores. Rosin was active at advancing prices. Sales of the week 4,000 bbls. at 6s. 6d. a 7s. for common, and 14s. for fine.

Carolina Rice had declined 6d; sales of 100 casks at 23s. Sugar and coffee unchanged. Congou Teas had advanced ½d to 1d. Tobacco—sales of 160 hhds. at unchanged rates.

Trade at Manchester was dull. Spinners refusing to submit to a reduction.

Commercial advices from India were favorable but from China unfavorable.

London Markets, Nov. 11. Breadstuffs opened heavy, but improved at the close. Red wheat 66s. a 72s.; white 74s. a 80s. Flour—Western canal 37s. a 38s. 6d.; Ohio 38s. a 40s. Corn was firm. Teas have advanced—common Congous 13s. Rice active at 3d. to 6d. advance. Coffee is a shade higher.

London Money Market, Nov. 11. Transactions in U. S. stock were small. U. S. 6's of 1868, 110¼ a 111¼; U. S. 6's of 1862, 109¼; Pennsylvania 5's, 86; Maryland 5's, 96 a 97; Virginia 6's, 95 a 96.

The money market was unchanged. Consols closed at 94.

Freights firm and advancing.

Havre Market, Nov. 11. Cotton is quiet, but firm. Wheat and Flour unchanged. Sales of Cotton for the week 6,000. Louisiana trais ordinaire 94.

Additional by the Canada.

HALIFAX, Nov. 25. Barings & Brother report iron very firm—common bars £8 a £8 5s., nails £8 5s. a £8 10s. Large speculative transactions in Wales—Scotch pig 85 a 87s. for No. 1. Lead tending upwards. Tin in limited demand.

The British funds had greatly fluctuated. Consols closed at 94. Eagles were worth 76s. 3d.; bar silver sold at 5s. 2½d.; new dollars 5s. 1d.

American securities were extremely dull during the week, from unfavorable accounts from New York. A few scattered transactions comprised the only business, consequently Bell & Co. quote prices nominal and unchanged.

PLEASURES OF FARMER LIFE. Horace Greely concludes a recent agricultural address in the following beautiful style:

"As for me, long-tossed on the stormiest waves of doubtful conflict and arduous endeavor, I have begun to feel, since the shades of forty years fell upon me, the weary, tempest-driven voyager's longing for land, the wanderer's yearning for the hamlet where in childhood he nestled by his mother's knee, and was soothed to sleep on her breast. The sober down-hill of life dispels many illusions while it developes or strengthens within us the attachment, perhaps long-smothered or overlaid, for "that dear hut, our home." And so I, in the sober afternoon of life, when its sun, if not high, is still warm, have bought me a few acres of land in the broad, still country, and, bearing thither my household treasures, have resolved to steal from the city's labors and anxieties at least one day in each week, wherein to revive, as a farmer, the memories of my childhood's humble home.

And already I realize that the experiment cannot cost so much as it is worth. Already I find in that day's quiet an antidote and a solace for the feverish, festering cares of the week which environ it. Already my brook murmurs a soothing even song to my burning throbbing brain; and my trees, gently stirred by the fresh breezes, whisper to my spirit something of their own quiet strength and patient trust in God. And thus do I faintly realize, but for a brief and flitting day, the serene joy which shall irradiate the farmer's vocation, when a fuller and truer education shall have refined and chastened his animal cravings, and when science shall have endowed him with her treasures, redeeming labor from drudgery while quadrupling its efficiency, and crowning with beauty and plenty our bounteous, beneficent earth."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1853.

The papers have already foreshadowed some of the extensive reforms which Mr. Dobbin, who has devoted himself entirely to the business of his department, intends to introduce into our navy.

There is probably no branch of the public service more thoroughly rotten, none, therefore, that requires such thorough reform. The indefatigable Secretary will recommend—

1st. A Retired List.

2d. Promotion according to real sea-service.

3d. An honorable discharge of gentlemen who have grown old in the service without performing any duty.

He will further recommend an increase in the number of our ships; and improvement in the contract system, already partially introduced in the Department; improvements in the Naval School at Annapolis, and the introduction of Government work-shops. Mr. Dobbin might have had an easy work if, like some of his predecessors, he had confined himself with entertaining officers, and making himself personally popular, but he prefers working, and rendering valuable services to his country.

THE LATEST PARTINGTON. Have you a Sun asked a gentleman of Mrs. Partington. She blushed up and replied, "Law me! *We* have had eleven sons and five daughters." The gentleman said he meant a *Baltimore Sun.* "Oh no, sir, said she, they was all born in dear old Bosting."

THE DIM OLD WOODS.

The dim old woods in the wintry time!
How solemn and sad their tone;
When the winds sweep through, with a moaning chime
The aisles of the forest lone!
When the root its wonted thirst hast lost,
For the flow of the hidden rill—
And the fragile shoot is stiff with frost;
And the sap in its cell is still—
When each gay leaf, that threw so soft
In its shades o'er summer's brow,
Hath flown from its wavy sphere aloft,
To rest 'neath the starry snow—
When each sweet flower, with scented cup,
Frail withering where it grew,
Hath closed its faded petals up,
No more to drink the dew—
And when each trembling note that gushed,
In soft and silvery song,
And the insect hum are silent hushed,
The leafless boughs among!
Ah! sorrowing seem those woods so dim,
As they lift their branches bare—
The shivering twig and the rigid limb,
To the clasp of the frosty air;
And they seem to mourn, 'mid the wintry storm,
For the flush of the greenwood bough,
And sigh for the sere and ruined bloom
That sleeps on the earth below,
And yet, those dark, sad solitudes!
I love their music well—
When whispering echo fills the woods
With tones of her murmuring shell—
For though the wind no voice doth own,
As it sleeps in the silent tree,
Yet the forest breathes with hollow moan,
Like the sound of the ceaseless sea—
As the spirit forms of leaves and flowers
That grace warin summer's smile.
Where rustling still among the bowers,
Where erst they shone, the while—
And the spangled frost work, cold and bright,
That gleams on twig and stem,
Seems a throne for each of frozen light,
With a diamond diadem!
Oh! I love those gems by the sunbeam kissed,
As they swing in the sparkling air,
And I love in the dim old woods to list
To the voices stirring there!

MARRIED,

In Guilford County, on Tuesday evening the 15th, by the Rev. Henry Tatum, A. E. D. Tatum, Esq., to Mrs. Martha C. Ward, late of Rockingham, N. C.

In Rockingham county, Nov. 1st, by the Rev. Henry Tatum, Mr. James Goldsby to Miss Sarah Neal, daughter of Mr. William Neal, both of Rockingham county.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 26.

The past week there has been no material change in any article of produce.

Sales of COTTON are making at 10⅛ to 10¼.

FLOUR, the receipts uncommonly large, and the price is well sustained, with improved tendency. In some instances super has sold at $4,10.

CORN is scarce and wanted at $1 and upwards.

SPIRITS TURPENTIFE 55 cents per gallon.

RAW do $3 25 per barrel. *Carolinian.*

WILMINGTON, Nov. 26.

The price of TURPENTINE has advanced a shade since last report, and sales were made yesterday of about 1,412 bbls. at $3 75 @ $3 80 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 15 @ $2 70 for hard—and 800 bbls. on private terms, (supposed at $3 85;) and this morning 56 bbls. at $3 80 for soft and $2 15 for hard—all ₽ 280 lbs. The market is firm at latter quotations, and the article in fair demand.—In SPIRITS TURPENTINE we note sales yesterday of some 3 a 400 bbls. at 61 cents ₽ gallon; the market closed with a fair enquiry for the article at 61 cents, but holders were firm in asking 62 cents. No transactions this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries, and the stock offering is very light.——TAR has gone up 5 cents, and sales yesterday of 205 bbls. at $2 30 @ $2 35 ₽ bbl.——Nothing done in ROSIN.

COTTON—Sales yesterday of 12 bales (mixed quality) at 9¼ cents ₽ lb.

NORFOLK, Nov. 26.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

FLOUR begins to come in more freely. The market has recovered a little from the effects of the Arabia's news. We quote S. F. $7 @ 7¼; EXTRA, $7¾ @ 7¼; Family $8 @ 8¼ for W. C.

CORN—Continues dull. Old mixed and white 62 @ 63 cts.; New 63 @ 64 cts.; little yellow in market.

B. E. PEAS—$1 06; white Beans $1 25.

COTTON—9¼ @ 10 cts. according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—In good demand, Peaches, $3¼; Apples $1 25.

LIME—Scarce, Thomaston from store $1¼.

GUANO—Can be had in small parcels from store, at a slight advance on prices from vessels.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2¼ @ $2¾; Rosin $1 30 and $4 50 for common to choice. Spirits Turpentine 64 @ 65 cts. Soft Turpentine—no sales.

STAVES—Pipe $56; W. O. hhd. $43; Rohhd $34.

BACON—N. C. hoground 9 cts.; Western sides 8¼ @ 8¾ cts.; Shoulders 8¼.

LARD—Smithfield no. 1, 12¼ @ 13 cts.; no. 2, 12 cts.

FLAXSEED—1 20 @ $1 24 ₽ bushel.

SALT.—L. B. $1 75 @ $1 87; G. A. $1 40 @ $1 50.

No Turks Island or Rock Alum in market.

NEW YORK MARKET, Nov. 25. Cotton is firm, with sales of 2,50 bales. Flour has advanced 12½ @ 18¾ cts. Sales of 18,000 bbls. at 6 87 @ $7 06 for State, and 56 94 @ $7 06 for Ohio, sales of 200 bbls. Southern at 7 12½ @ $7 25. Wheat has advanced—Sales of 119,000 bushels at 1 75 @ $1 80 for Genesee, $1 67 for Ohio, and 1 66 @ $1 67 for Western white. Corn is better—Sales of 42,000 bushels at 79 @ 80½c. for mixed, 80 @ 80¾ cts. for white, and 81 @ 83 cts. for yellow. Whisky is a shade lower—Sales of 900 bbls. at 27¾ @ 28¾c. Pork is lower—Sales of 500 bbls. at 13 75 @ $14 for Mess, and 11 @ 11 12 for Prime. Beef unchanged—Sales of 500 bbls. Lard—Sales of 250 bbls. at 9¾ @ 10¼ cents. Coffee is active and advancing—Sales of 6,000 bags Rio at 10¾ @ 11¾ cts; sales of 5000 bags Java at 12½ @ 13 cents. Sugar unchanged.

THE FAKIR OF SIVA'S

GREAT SOUTHERN ETHEOPIAN AND BALLET Troupe, the largest and most talented troupe in the world, will give three BRILLIANT CONCERTS at the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. For particulars see bills.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. | Doors open at 6½.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1853. 4—

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. The subscriber proposes to open, on the second Monday in January next, in the City of Raleigh, a High School for young ladies, under the above title.

For this purpose, he has purchased the property formerly owned, and employed for school purposes, by the late Rev. J. J. Finch. It is situated on Halifax street, a few hundred yards north of the Capitol, in a pleasant and desirable part of the city; sufficiently near, to enjoy all the advantages of the city, and sufficiently retired to be free from most of its annoyances.

He has also purchased an unimproved lot, in the same vicinity,—one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city, upon which he intends, as soon as circumstances will admit, to erect large and commodious buildings, with special reference to school purposes. Many circumstances conspire to render Raleigh a most desirable location for a female school. Its proverbial healthfulness; the objects of interest, which attach to it, as the capitol of the State; its accessibility by means of rail roads; the high character of the institutions it already contains; and its growing importance, giving promise of permanent prosperity, are all circumstances which cannot be overlooked by parents, desiring to give their daughters a polite and an accomplished education. The subscriber will be assisted in the duties of the school by Mrs. McDowell and other competent and experienced instructors; and all the facilities necessary to a first class school, will be promptly provided.

The course of instruction will be thorough; embracing all the branches usually taught in High Schools or Colleges, and diplomas will be granted to those who complete the course. Certificates of graduation will also be given in Music and other Ornamental Branches, to those who attain the requisite proficiency.

The sessions and vacations will be arranged to correspond as nearly as practicable with those of Wake Forest College, in order that parents patronizing both Institutions, may have the advantage of sending their sons and daughters together.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Primary Department,	$10
Prepatory Department,	15
Classical and Scientific Department,	25
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of Instrument,	25
Other Ornamental Branches at the usual prices.	
Board including washing, fuel, &c.,	60
Contingent Expenses.	1

Payable promptly at the end of each session.

No deduction for absence, after a pupil has entered, except in cases of protracted sickness. The above terms are as moderate, it is believed, as the expensiveness of living and the facilities, which will be provided, will justify. But experience has taught that Parents, who properly appreciate the education of their children, are more solicitous about the character of the *instruction* imparted, than about the price paid for it.

Hence the prime object will not be to make the school *as cheap* as poss.ble, but to render the instruction as *efficient* as possible.

The subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in teaching young ladies and the satisfaction he has been enabled to give, will be a sufficient guarantee, to all who may be disposed to patronize his school, that their daughters will be properly cared for, and faithfully instructed. And as he has undertaken this enterprise at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and under the impression that important interests may be subserved thereby, he trusts that he shall not lack that generous sympathy and liberal support which have been accorded to him elsewhere.

A. McDOWELL.

Nov. 8th, 1853. 4—42MJ.

A YOUNG MAN, EDUCATED BY W. J. BINGHAM, Esq., with a view to teaching, desires a limited School. Address L. B. W. Mason Hall, Orange Co., N. C.

REFERENCE: W. J. Bingham, Bethmont, N. C.

Nov. 25, 1853. 4—3t.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING.

9200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber having determined to remove to the South, offers for sale all his Lands in Chatham, Cumberland and Moore counties, as follows:

5000 acres in Moore, four miles north of the F. & W. Plank Road, on the waters of Upper Little River and Big Buffalo. This land offers many advantages both for Turpentine and Farming operations, as there are about 4500 acres heavily timbered with Pine; the remainder rich bottom land.

It is well improved, with a good dwelling and out-houses, and store house at that excellent Mercantile Stand known as Bryant's Store, 30 miles from Fayetteville, 9 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and immediately on the proposed route of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

There are also a fine Saw and Grist Mill on this tract, all new and in excellent order; one Turpentine Distillery, with Copper and Blacksmith Shops. The location is proverbially healthy, with a plentiful Well of the very best water

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
cares daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER, JAMES C. WHITE.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY.—JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carteret County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.

Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.

REFERENCES.

John A. Gilmer, Esq.-Cad. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W.Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.

Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Cheminzetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons.

EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., erby

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

3,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by

WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by

JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade.

P. F. PESCUD.
by
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES larged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually-benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, NORFOLK, VA., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 23, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[BETWEEN MESSRS. POMEROY AND PORTER'S Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shot-bags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.

Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.

September 23, 1853. 89—tlstJ.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—P. F. PESCUD HAS RECeived a very large and splendid stock of Cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, viz:

Jacotingal,	Ariana,	Lopez,
Chicken Cock,	La National,	Plantation,
Londres,	Niagara,	La Magnolia,
El Divan,	Cobden,	Napoleon,
Isabella,	Rio Honda,	Barneo,
Victoria,	Conquesta,	Programa,
La India,	El Mensagora,	Ugues,
La Salvadora,	Baltimore Club,	

And 500 papers and rolls very fine Smoking Tobacco, one gross of which is the celebrated De Nicotised Smoking Tobacco, which the most nervous persons can smoke freely, it being deprived of the oil of Tobacco, and very agreeably flavored.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.

They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.

CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 99—2t

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. WOMACK, Farmville, Va.
WM. BAILEY, Fredericksburg, Va.
WM. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va.
W. BAGBY, Lynchburg, Va.
MR. MINOR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Weldon, North Carolina.
JOHN NUTT, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
JAMES L. REID, Henderson, N. C.
TURNBULL & STALLINGS, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. HAMLET, Goldsboro', N. C.
STARK & PIERCE, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. WHITFIELD, Franklinton, N. C.
JAMES L. DUKE, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. ALLEN, Littleton, N. C.

☞ NOTICE.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. PARISEN & KING, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to VIRGINIA, N. CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
QUINTEN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

July 2, 1853. 66—tf.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE CO. IN EQUITY. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the cause of S. W. Whiting and others against T. R. Fentress, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 12th day of December next, being Monday, the land in the pleadings mentioned, to wit, a lot of land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot number one hundred and forty-six, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart lately resided, situate between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets, and bounded on the North by the Store of Thomas R. Fentress, the defendent.

Terms of Sale—bond with two good securities, half payable six months, and the other half twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale. The lot will be sold in one parcel.

Given under my hand at Office, this 31st of October, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
Nov. 3, 1853. 101—swts.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.

English Humorists by Thackery.

Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.

Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants, if you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Chesp as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.

HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
16	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4:t. 1852. 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1853. 13—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.

J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of